Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 49 of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1792. [Whole No. 371.]

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, September 17.

THE combination formed againſt France, is every day becoming more formidable. All the advices from Germany, Spain, and Sardinia, agree in the accounts they give of the expenſive preparations which are carrying on againſt us. The King of Great-Britain, in his German character of Elector of Hanover, has not merely avowed his intentions of taking part with the two great Courts, but has been moſt conſpicuous and forward in engaging others to coaleſce. His Hanoverian miniſter, as you will ſee officially notified to the Aſſembly, has travelled over Germany, to make converts to the cauſe of the Princes. The King of Spain has thrown off the flimſy diſguiſe of neutrality, and aſſuredly declared himſelf for hoſtilities. Sardinia, at the ſame time, has no longer occaſion for jeſuitiſm, but threatens determined war.

We have the omens of new maſſacres in Paris. The helliſh Faction of Roberſpierre, Marat, Chabot, and others, have actually been inſinuating, that the priſons are again loaded with ſuſpected perſons. The miniſter of juſtice has found, that ſince the maſſacre, between four and five hundred perſons have been impriſoned in Paris by the municipality, the ſections, and individuals; ſome of them upon crimes alledged, but moſt of them on mere undeſcribed ſuſpicion. The Aſſembly knowing well that the inſinuations of theſe ruffians are ſignals for execution, have taken meaſures to ſave theſe poor wretches from the fury of the mob.

"Citizens! be on your guard; keep a watchful eye over theſe traitors: let us refrain from every kind of exceſs; let us reſpect perſons and property: let us maintain good order; war againſt tyrants, and union among ourſelves; let Paris be the cradle of liberty; let it alſo be a ſafe and ſure aſylum; ſuffer the inhabitants to remain in it; ſuffer ſtrangers alſo to viſit it; the poor will then be able to live; commerce will flouriſh; abundance will return; and Paris will become the firſt city in the world."

SEPTEMBER 19.

By letters received Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, we learn, that during the night of Sunday and Monday laſt, the mob here broke open the jewel-office belonging to the Crown, and ſtole out of it all the jewellery and regalia.

The treaſure depoſited in this place, compriſing diamonds and other precious ſtones, the rich preſents made by ſovereign Princes, &c. was by far more valuable than that belonging to any other crowned head in Europe. The total value of the diamonds, pearls, coloured ſtones, and diamond ornaments of the King's dreſs alone, is eſtimated about one million ſterling.

Mouſ. Merlin, member of the committee of reſearches, has given the following account of the robbery:

At ten at night a patrole of the ſection of the Thuilleries perceived a man who was deſcending the lamp poſt of the jewellery-office. On ſeizing him, his pockets were found full of jewels, diamonds, gold and ſilver. Another robber, in attempting to eſcape by throwing himſelf from the top of one of the pillars, was wounded in the head and taken; he was covered with brilliants, and had a handkerchief full of gold and ſilver, diamonds, ſapphires, emerals and topazes. The National Aſſembly has this morning named four of its members to be preſent at the information of this affair. Two conſiderable diamonds, one named the Regent, worth 500,000l. ſterling, and the Souci, are carried off, with all the moſt precious billiants. The value is eſtimated at ſeveral millions ſterling.

In conſequence of this depredation, an order was iſſued inſtantly to ſhut the barriers, and ſearch every perſon who attempted to paſs. At the ſame time couriers were diſpatched on every road leading from the capital, with orders to ſtop every carriage they met.

Decree of the Section Poiſſonniere.

The following will ſhew our readers the reſpect entertained for the ſcriptures by ſome of the Pariſians.

A letter having been read from the rector of St. Laurent, inviting the aſſembly of that ſection to aſſiſt at the funeral ſervice performed in honor of our brethren, who fell on the 10th of Auguſt laſt, the aſſembly, perſuaded that it is at length time to ſpeak the language of reaſon, decreed the following anſwer:

The martyrs of liberty, our brave brethren, who fell on the 10th of Auguſt, have no need of being excuſed or recommended to a juſt, good, and merciful God; the blood which they have ſhed for their country effaces all their faults, and gives them a claim to the beneficence of the Deity.

What! ſhall we go and offer our prayers to the Divinity that he may not condemn our brethren to the puniſhment of eternal fire! This would be offering an inſult to him, it would be telling him that he is the moſt ferocious, the moſt abſurd, and the moſt ridiculous of all beings. God, Sir, is juſt; our brethren conſequently enjoy a perfect happineſs, which nothing can deſtroy: bad citizens alone can doubt it.

Shew us upon your altar pieces the glorious victims of liberty, crowned with flowers and occupying the place of St. Criſpin and St. Evinſin.

Subſtitute ſongs of liberty for the abſurd hymns aſcribed to that ferocious David; that crowned monſter; that Nero of the Hebrews, whoſe leaſt crime was his having aſſaſſinated a huſband, in order that he might ſleep more conveniently with his wife. We ſhall then unite with you in celebrating together that God who imprinted on the heart of man inſtinct which excites in him the love of liberty.

(Signed) DEVAUDICHON, Preſident.
VAGUET, Secretary.

The Duke of Brunſwick is poſted with an army of 50,000 men between Verdun and Clermont. Fifteen thouſand Emigrants, with 5,000 other troops, are behind Longwy.

General Clairfayt, with 30,000 Auſtrians is in the neighborhood of Carignam. There are about 25,000 Auſtrians between Sartelouis and Longwy which, together with other ſmall bodies, make in all 132,000 men, without including the troops of Briſgaw and Flanders, who are ſaid to amount to 80,000.

Several perſons have fallen victims to their imprudent zeal in digging up leaden coffins, in order to convert them into bullets.

M. Burruyer has been ſworn into the office, before National Aſſembly, as Commander of the Camp under the Walls of Paris.

LONGWY, Auguſt 5.

Firing at the King of Pruſſia.

His Pruſſian Majeſty paſſing by a village near this place, eſcorted by ſome dragoons, the inhabitants manifeſted a great joy on ſeeing him, but all on a ſudden the ſound of three or four muſkets were heard, and his Majeſty and his horſe both fell. His ſuite, furious at ſeeing this treaſon, fell on to maſſacre the people and deſtroy their houſes; but the King, diſcovering his fall, called out to ſtop their vengeance, ſaying, I am not wounded, ſpare the human blood. However, this accident induced the king to ſend a courier extraordinary away immediately, ordering thirty thouſand more of his troops to march towards the frontiers of France.

LYONS, September 13.

In imitation of the example ſet by the Pariſians, the priſons in this city were forced open, and the priſoners, though defended by the Municipal Officers, were all ſlaughtered indiſcriminately; nothing could exceed the fury of the populace, and the effects it produced are too ſhocking to relate; ſeveral heads were carried through the ſtreets. One of the priſoners had eſcaped from his murderers, and came to the Hall of the Magiſtrates to implore protection; but even his Judges could not ſave him from the monſters who were in purſuit of him, and who cut him in pieces, with ſeveral more unfortunate citizens and priſoners, in the very preſence of the officers of juſtice.

At night the bloody ſcenes increaſed—every moment the priſons were opened—a great number of prieſts were murdered—one of them was diſguiſed in woman's cloaths: the ſlaughter did not ceaſe till the ſtreets were covered with dead bodies.

An inſurrection has alſo taken place at St Martin near Lyons; ſeven perſons, among whom were four prieſts, were ſaved from being maſſacred by a party of National Guards.

BRUSSELS, September 22.

After the events of the 14th inſt. the news of which you probably have heard, the armies under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick, having turned the mountains of Clermontois, found the armies of Luckner, Dumourier, and Kellerman, very advantageouſly poſted in a chain of mountains parallel to the river of Ainſe.

The combined armies offered battle to the French, which they refuſed. It then became neceſſary to turn a corps of 20,000 men under M. Dumourier, who occupied a heighth which is conſidered as a key to the paſſes. The intrepidity of the troops conquered all obſtacles; they attacked and took a battery of cannon, and M. Dumourier perceiving they ſhould turn his flank took flight. The two other Generals followed his example, and the French army paſſed the Ainſe in the greateſt diſorder, and fled towards Chalons, where it is thought they did not ſtop.

In this retreat, from four to five hundred priſoners have been made, and they loſt a great number of people, four pieces of cannon, ſixty waggons, and an infinite quantity of baggage.

M. de Sombrueil, aid de camp of the Prince of Naſſau, has gained great credit in this action by his valour and intelligence. It is underſtood, that the king of Pruſſia decorated him with the military orders on the field of battle.

All the difficult paſſages are now forced, and the combined armies have the key to Paris, except the battle which the patriots are to fight in the plains of Champagne, behind Chalons; but it is feared their courage will not await the Auſtrians and Pruſſians.

The combined armies bewail Prince Charles de Ligne, whoſe courage was the cauſe of his death.

LONDON, September 21.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 13.

"It is ſaid that in the courſe of laſt week a ſubſcription, amounting to three millions ſterling, was completed among the Roman Catholic gentlemen and merchants of Ireland, for the purpoſe of purchaſing lands in North America.

"The object of this purchaſe is ſaid to be two-fold; firſt, That theſe lands may ſerve as an aſylum to which thoſe people may retire, ſhould they fail in obtaining what they now ſeem to conſider as eſſential to the being of Freemen—the elective franchiſe.

The ſecond object is, That they may be a ſource of profit, ſhould their ſituation in their native country be made ſuch as to induce them to remain in it.

"This meaſure of the Catholics, ſhould it be carried into execution, muſt very deeply intereſt the national welfare.—Nothing has occurred in Iriſh politics, within the preſent century, more worthy the attention of the politician and the ſtateſman."

The victory, which was in the Paris paper of Monday reported to have been gained by M. Dumourier's army, has ſince been declared an ignominious flight, as we can ſtate from M. Dumouriers own authority, in a letter to Marſhal Luckner.

M. le Marechal,

"My troops have been infected with a panic; the infantry ran, leaving behind them four field pieces together with a great quantity of ſmall arms. The cavalry, the dragoons, and the light horſe followed. A great part of our equipage has been loſt, and the army is now full of ſhame, on its march, in three columns, to take poſt in the camp of Dammartin, before St. Menehould. I ſhall ſend you my returns to-night; in the mean time do not be uneaſy. I have pointed out to Bournonville the route to join me, I think that I can ſtill anſwer for the army, and conſequently for the ſafety of France. Fifteen hundred Pruſſians were the cauſe of all this miſchief. Above all, be careful to ſupply me with amunition.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.
(Copied from the original)
LUCKNER, Generaliſſimo.

Another letter from Chalons, dated Monday, gives a diſmal account of the ſtate of that city, and the diſorder and terror that prevail in it.

Official letters on the retreat of the French army to the camp of Dammartin.

"In our retreat to the camp of Dammartin, two leagues from St. Menehould, the rear-guard of our army was vigorouſly charged; but the body of our army had got to the camp in the beſt order, and was even already encamped; on a ſudden, ſome ill-intentioned perſons ſpread the alarm, by announcing that the rear-guard had been cut to pieces, and enemies were falling in great force on the main body of the army. The waggon drivers increaſed the terror by being firſt to take the alarm. The confuſion was ſuch, that 500 men might eaſily have routed the half of the army.—In the mean while the General being informed of this event, went out to meet the army. He found the cavalry in the beſt order; at his voice the run-aways rallied, the baggage ſtopt, and the confuſion ſubſided. The ſoldiers were aſhamed of their miſtake, and if at that moment they could have been led to the enemy, it would have been leading them to victory."

The eagerneſs of the people to enliſt for military ſervice increaſes.—But arms are ſtill much wanted for the volunteers. The Department of la Marne, which ſupplies 18,000 men, has but 6,000 muſquets for them.

The young Prince de Ligné, who was lately killed in an action with the French, is the officer whoſe gallantry was ſo much the ſubject of diſcourſe at the ſtorming of Iſmael, in the late campaign againſt the Turks.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.

A correſpondent obſerves, that there muſt be ſome miſtake in the paragraph which aſſigns the caſting vote of the Vice-Preſident on the Repreſentation Bill, as the cauſe of the oppoſition in the ſtate of Virginia, to the re-election of that gentleman. It is well known that the Vice-Preſident is in favor of a large and equal repreſentation—his vote againſt the ratio of 30,000, was therefore probably on the idea that ſuch a ratio would encreaſe the inequality reſulting from the operation of an unequal principle in the bill—but it would be highly derogatory to the honor of any ſtate in the Union, to throw an odium on a member of a legiſlative body, for exerciſing the firſt principle of republicaniſm in a free independent vote—therefore the above inſinuation againſt the truly republican ſtate of Virginia, cannot be founded in fact.

By a document preſented to the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Monday laſt from the Treaſury Department, it appears, that the total amount of public expenditures from the firſt eſtabliſhment of that department to the end of the year 1791, amounts to 3,797,436 dollars 78 cents. The total amount of money received during the ſame period, 4,771,342 dollars 43 cents, leaving a balance of 973,905 dollars 65 cents in the treaſury at the expiration of the year 1791.

Accounts from Liſbon, which appear to be well authenticated, ſay that there will be a great demand for grain in that quarter.

The general aſſembly of Delaware have appointed Gunning Bedford, James Sykes, and William Hill Wells, electors, to elect the Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States.

The Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD, Eſq. is choſen by the State of Rhode-Iſland a Senator of the United States, in the place of the Hon. JOSEPH STANTON, whoſe time expires in March next.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Eſq. is choſen Treaſurer General of the above State, in the room of JOSEPH CLARKE, Eſq. deceaſed.

The following gentlemen came paſſengers in the ſhip Delaware, arrived here on Monday laſt;—Dr. Turner, Meſſrs. Barnwell, Huger, Carroll, Grand, Reeſe, Witherſpoon, Harden, Guy, Dwight;—and ten ſteerage paſſengers.

The following gentlemen are choſen electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, by the State of Rhode-Iſland, viz.

His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER,
His Honor Lieut. Gov. POTTER,
Hon. WILLIAM GREENE, and
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq.

The article in our laſt, referring to the Convention of South-Carolina in 1788, mentions a letter from the Governor of Virginia, "propoſing a kind of league againſt the new Government." In explanation of the article, we are authorized to ſay, that the letter alluded to, was not a *private*, but an OFFICIAL communication.

On Friday the 2d inſt. was executed in Hillſborough, Orange county, North-Carolina, SAMUEL FULLER, of Granville county, for the horrid murder of his own ſon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Baltimore, dated Nov. 5.

"A veſſel is arrived here this day, in thirty days from Cadiz, and brings advices of the King of Spain's having declared War againſt France, and marched a great army to join the confederated powers."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Londonderry, dated September 4.

"The Jacobins, or Republicans of France, having overturned the former order of things, a bloody conteſt is begun, in which it is hard at this diſtance to ſay which is right. It is certain the friends of liberty have had many obſtacles to encounter; among their greateſt and moſt dangerous enemies are the prieſts, but they are now to be all ſent to South-America to till the earth. Fayette has fled from France, and it is ſaid is going to America. At home Paine has fairly overcome Pitt and his colleagues: in Ireland, Napper Tandy has conquered the whole force of government."

From the New-York Gazette, *November* 14.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Yeſterday about twelve o'clock, the deputies appointed in the ſeveral counties throughout this State, to ſolicit legiſlative remedy for the late outrage, ſaid to have been committed on the rights of ſuffrage, by a majority of the late canvaſſing committee, aſſembled at the city tavern, and from thence formed a proceſſion of upwards of eighty perſons to the aſſembly chamber. At the bar of the houſe they were met by Mr. Hoffman, a member from the city and county of New-York, who received from the chairman of each deputation their reſpective memorials, beginning with the county of Otſego. Mr. Hoffman, after a ſhort and pathetic addreſs, ſuitable to the ſolemnity of the occaſion, preſented the petition to the Speaker, which after being read by members from different counties, were committed to a committee of the whole houſe, and made the order of the day for Thurſday the 22d inſt.

We cannot but obſerve, the reſpectable appearance of a number of our fellow citizens, from various parts of the State. The ſubject-matter of the petitions, and the great order and decorum in conducting the buſineſs, ſeemed to impreſs every mind with the magnitude of the ſubject, and we have great reaſon to hope the deciſion of the legiſlature will be ſuch, as to comport with its own dignity and honor, and in its event tending to reſtore the public peace and harmony, and to enſure in future the *right of ſuffrage*.

COMMUNICATION.

The writers againſt the meaſures of government have accuſed Congreſs of favoring ſpeculators, and of neglecting the intereſts of the farmers.—The ſame party foment oppoſition to the exciſe, and in the newſpapers they do not bluſh to juſtify the audacious conduct of the conſpirators againſt the law. Mark the inconſiſtency of theſe miſchief-makers. They ſpare no pains to hinder the collection of the exciſe. What muſt be done when that fund fails? To find out another, the land muſt ſupply what the failure of the exciſe will oblige Congreſs to call for—and is this the way to favor the intereſt of the farmers? Would they dare to ſay that dry taxes will advance the landed intereſt? Theſe men are not deceivers, tho' they have rid and run over the whole country to deceive. They are oppoſed to every form of taxing that ſhall touch them, and to any government that ſhall require it. This, however, is neither the deſire nor the intereſt of the ſenſible yeomanry of America. The bawlers of *liberty and no exciſe*, ought to add, *land-tax forever*.

☞ "LUCIUS," *from the* American Daily Advertiſer, *ſhall appear in our next.*

The piece ſigned "O CÆSAR—M. PETREIUS," *being perſonal, ſhould have been* accompanied *with a diſcloſure of the author's name. This, with the Communication dated* "St. Mary's," *relate to a ſubject which is perhaps ſufficiently exhauſted.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Maria,	Parſons,	Boſton
Jaſon,	Lillibridge,	returned in diſtreſs
Betſy,	Paden,	Cape-Francois
Mary,	Kennedy,	Hamburg
Schooner Good Intent,	Schary,	Port au Prince
Delaware,	Davis,	St. Euſtatia
Hawk,	Dunn,	Charleſton
Eagle,	Jones,	do.
Swallow,	Odlin,	returned in diſtreſs
Sloop Sally,	Ingraham,	St. Kitts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		21/3
3 per Cents,		12/7
Deferred,		13/3
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem
¼ ſhares,	57	

Unfunded debt of the U.S. 21/6 on the principal. And on the Intereſt up to 1ſt Jan. 1788, 13/.

PARIS, September 12.

THE number of men that marched from Paris to reinforce the army from the 3d to the 9th inſtant, according to the account kept by the Commandant General of the National Guard, is 9,897. To theſe are to be added 2,200 that marched on the 10th, and 5000 who have gone from the neighbouring diſtricts, making in all about 17,000 able-bodied men, well armed and equipped. The Commiſſioners to the diſtrict of Soiſſons, &c. write that they ſhall ſend 10,000 men to Chalons, well armed and equipped, and 58 pieces of cannon of the arſenal of la Fere.

The Commiſſioners ſent to Rochefort write that they have ſent 37 waggon loads of ammunition by land, and that ſeveral veſſels with cannon are already ſailed for Rouen.

The National Guards and Gendarmeries at Chalons propoſed viſiting the priſons, and executing ſummary juſtice on the priſoners; in other words, imitating the murders at Paris. From this deteſtable purpoſe they were diſſuaded by the Commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly there.

The Commiſſioners to the department of the South write, that the moſt perfect tranquility reigns at Avignon, the garriſon of which conſiſts of 4000 men well armed, diſciplined, and obedient. Two battalions of the department of La Drome, conſiſting of 800 men each, deſire to be employed, and the Commiſſioners recommend them as fit for immediate ſervice.

The Adminiſtrators of the department of the Lower Seine write, that having before ſent one battalion to the colonies, they have now ſent two to the frontiers, and twelve pieces of cannon for the defence of Paris; that eight companies beſide are ready to march to Meaux on the ſhorteſt notice, and that the number of ſailors at their diſpoſal amounts to 15,000.

Commiſſioners ſent to Chalons by the Commons of Paris, ſtate a number of volunteers, part of the garriſon of Verdun, with a detachment of the regiment, formerly Walſh's, marching armed towards Meaux, had been ſtopped at Dormans by the Gendarmerie, and conducted to Chalons. Theſe men on their march gave out that Verdun was given up by the Adminiſtrative bodies, and the inhabitants, who obliged the garriſon to ſurrender; that they had been loaded with favors by the King of Pruſſia and the Duke of Brunſwick, who ſaid to them and to the people, "You have nothing to fear from our armies; we come not to make war upon you, but merely to re-eſtabliſh Louis XVI. on the throne. Far, therefore, from oppoſing our efforts, it is your intereſt to follow our ſtandard, or at leaſt to remain quiet, and ſo much the more, as you are every where betrayed, and your defeat certain." The Commiſſioners of the National Aſſembly, by a letter dated the 10th inſt. confirm this account. The Camp at Chalons is begun, and two battalions are under tents.

The Miniſter at War has announced the raiſing of the Camp of Maulde, and the return of the troops to Valenciennes.

Orders had been given to the third battalion of the Cote d'or, which was poſted at Montagne, and to the fourth battalion of the Pas-de-Calais, cantonned at Chateau l'Abbaye to fall back alſo, in caſe they ſhould be attacked by a ſuperior force. The brave battalion of the Cote d'or in retiring maintained a long combat, in which they diſplayed the greateſt firmneſs, and a courage worthy of French ſoldiers; of that battalion nine men were killed.

The battalion of Pas-de-Calais made alſo a vigorous reſiſtance, and exhibited aſtoniſhing courage. The loſs was fifteen men of this brave battalion, who were able to ſave their regimental cheſt and their colours, which were torn in three pieces.

Thoſe volunteers, who arrive in the ſeveral camps without arms, are ordered to fall back and wait till they can be ſupplied.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BRIEF SKETCH *of* TUESDAY'S DEBATE,

ON MR. DAYTON'S MOTION, *viz.*

That the Secretary of the Treaſury and the Secretary of War, be notified, that on Wedneſday next this Houſe intend to take into conſideration, the Report of the committee relative to the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition, under the command of Gen. St. Clair, to the end that they may attend the houſe to give ſuch information as to the ſtate of facts, as may be in their power.

MR. WILLIAMSON moved to ſtrike out the latter part of the reſolution, which reſpected the attendance of the ſecretaries on the houſe—this motion, if carried, leaves the reſolution a ſimple propoſition to inform thoſe officers, that the houſe were, on Wedneſday, to take the report on the failure of Gen. St. Clair's expedition, into conſideration.

Mr. Venable objected generally to the reſolution, as inconſiſtent with the dignity of the houſe. He doubted the propriety of the meaſure altogether. The gentlemen are not impeached, and therefore the houſe has no right to cite them to make their appearance:—and with reſpect to information, the houſe can command ſuch from the heads of departments as they may ſee proper to require. He was at a loſs in attempting to inveſtigate the object of the reſolution. He could ſee no purpoſe that it would anſwer, which could not as well be obtained without it.

Mr. White offered ſeveral objections to the reſolution, of a ſimilar import with the above.

Mr. Dayton ſupported the motion by a few remarks, ſtating the importance of that information which thoſe gentlemen alone could give—He adverted to the report of the committee, which he obſerved had exculpated the commanding general on that expedition, whereas he was of opinion, that the failure was owing to the miſconduct of that gentleman.

Mr. Tucker objected to the reſolution—he preferred the mode of requiring that information which the houſe might think neceſſary, in writing.

Mr. Madiſon objected to the motion on conſtitutional grounds, and as being contrary to the practice of the houſe. He had not, he ſaid, thoroughly revolved the buſineſs in his own mind, and therefore was not prepared to ſtate fully the effects which would reſult from the adoption of the reſolution; but he would hazard thus much, that it would form an innovation in the mode of conducting the buſineſs of this houſe, and introduce a precedent which would lead to perplexing and embarraſſing conſequences; as it involved a concluſion in reſpect to the principles of the government, which, at an earlier day, would have been revolted from. He was decidedly in favour of written information.

Mr. Clark was oppoſed to the reſolution—as a member of the committee who made the report, he had no apprehenſion; with reſpect to information, the report and the vouchers are before the houſe; and ſuch further enquiry may be made of the proper officers as the houſe may think neceſſary.

Mr. Ames ſupported the reſolution. He noticed the impreſſions which the failure of the late expedition had made on the public mind. Characters had ſuffered in the general eſtimation—it was of the utmoſt importance that a thorough inveſtigation ſhould take place, that if the failure of the expedition was a mere caſualty, and the fortune of war, it might be made to appear—or if it was owing to miſconduct, the blame might fall on the proper ſubjects. The mode ſuggeſted to obtain information, appeared to him the beſt that could be adopted; the moſt adequate to the object:—it was due to juſtice, to truth, and to the national honor, to take effectual meaſures to inveſtigate the buſineſs thoroughly. This enquiry appears to be the beginning of an arrangement preparatory to an impeachment; on whom this will fall, he ſhould not preſume to ſay; but ſtill it places the buſineſs in an important point of view, and ſhews, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the neceſſity of adopting the beſt poſſible mode of aſcertaining the real ſtate of facts. This, he conceived, could not be done ſo effectually as by the mode propoſed in the reſolution.

Mr. Giles objected to the reſolution. He preferred a thorough diſcuſſion of the report, in the firſt place; and a compariſon of the vouchers with the report: and if, in the iſſue, it ſhould appear neceſſary to call for information from theſe officers, it could then be done;—but in the preſent ſtate of the buſineſs, to adopt the reſolution, would place the committee in a very diſagreeable ſituation.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved, that the committee, in their report, ſay, that, for want of time, they had not been able to compleat it: it is then apparent, from the report itſelf, that it is immature. He ſtated ſeveral particulars in the report which were incomplete, and from hence inferred, that there was material information to be received previous to being able to form a competent judgment on the buſineſs. He obſerved, that as the information muſt be had, he ſaw no neceſſity of poſtponing the attendance of thoſe officers in the firſt inſtance.

Mr. Madiſon, in reply to Mr. Ames's remark that the beſt poſſible mode ought to be adopted, obſerved, that there ſeemed to be different ideas entertained, by the different advocates of the reſolution; one ſeemed to implicate the officers alluded to, as parties concerned; another appeared to conſider them merely as witneſſes. For his part, he thought there was no other way of proceeding, but that of adopting one or the other of theſe alternatives; either to take up the report and diſcuſs its merits, or for the houſe to begin the enquiry themſelves, de novo.

Mr. Livermore objected to the reſolution. He could not ſee any advantage which would reſult from adopting it. He thought the cauſes of the failure of the expedition were ſufficiently obvious, without criminating any body. He adverted to theſe cauſes—they were, the rawneſs of the troops, and the ſuperiority of the Indians as marksmen. On theſe points, he could not ſee what information could be derived from the Secretary of Treaſury. He thought that the legiſlature had gone too far already, and that no ſatisfaction would reſult from further proceedings, but that the buſineſs would appear more and more involved.

Mr. Boudinot, after ſtating ſundry particulars relative to the ſtate of the public mind, at the time of the report—adverted to ſeveral parts of it which appear to criminate particular perſons, ſome of whom were abſent at the time of the inveſtigation on which the report is founded.—He therefore urged the neceſſity of receiving from the heads of the departments, that information which was requiſite to throw light on ſeveral parts of the report—and that this ought to be done previous to taking the report into conſideration.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, he ſhould vote againſt the reſolution. He did not think this the proper time to call for the information alluded to; nor the mode propoſed, a proper one. Some remarks have been made on the report tho' it is not before the houſe; to theſe he ſhould not particularly reply, but would only obſerve, that no perſon had applied to the houſe for redreſs of any ſuppoſed injury received by the report. It has been ſaid that the enquiry ought to have been a military one; but it was well known that it was impoſſible to inſtitute ſuch an enquiry by reaſon of the want officers. He then gave a ſketch of the mode of proceeding adopted by the committee in conducting the enquiry, to ſhew that they had availed themſelves of every means of information within their power.

Mr. Williamſon ſaid, he had moved to ſtrike out the latter part of the reſolution, but he was equally oppoſed to the whole of it; and ſince he had heard the remarks of ſeveral gentlemen, on both ſides of the houſe, he was clearly of opinion, that the beſt way was to diſpoſe of it altogether; and to let the buſineſs proceed in the courſe which it has already taken.

Mr. Giles obſerved, that he thought there was leſs delicacy obſerved on this occaſion, in reſpect to the committee, than was uſual in this houſe. With reſpect to the report, the vouchers on which every aſſertion is founded, are before the houſe. As to the incompleatneſs of the report, it is an immaterial object; the few blanks it contains are occaſioned by the want of time to examine the voluminous papers neceſſary to be examined, in order to aſcertain ſome of the facts—facts not in themſelves of the firſt importance. He obſerved, that he had not the ſmalleſt objection to the fulleſt inveſtigation of the buſineſs: he was in favor of all the information that could be poſſibly obtained; he objected not only to the mode now contended for, which he thought not only liable to all the objections which had been made, but to many others which might be offered.

Mr. Dayton obſerved, that he was one of thoſe who were not ſatisfied with the report; he did not think the concluſion which exculpated the commanding officer, could be ſupported by the report itſelf. He adverted to ſeveral facts ſtated in it, which ſhewed that the commander muſt have been highly culpable; he inſtanced the ſlowneſs of his movements, the dilatorineſs in conſtructing forts, and his being ſurprized by the enemy. He thought that the remarks which had fallen from gentlemen on what he had ſaid, were illiberal, as they had virtually impeached his candor, when he was not conſcious of deviating from its dictates. It was not his intention to have touched on the merits of the report, but had been impelled to do it, from the turn the debate had taken.

Mr. Gerry was in favor of the reſolution. He enlarged on the magnitude of the object of inveſtigation, and inſiſted that it was the indiſpenſable duty of the houſe, thoroughly to probe the buſineſs to the bottom, that if any perſons have been to blame, they may ſuffer, or if the event which has taken place, by which the national character has ſuffered, and ſo ſevere and unproductive an expence has been incurred, amounting probably to one million dollars, has been owing to circumſtances which could not be avoided or controuled, the public may receive ſatisfaction as to the whole buſineſs.

Mr. Page objected to the reſolution, particularly to the precedent it would eſtabliſh; but at the ſame time he was in favor of the fulleſt enquiry the buſineſs was ſuceptible of. He ſaid, the mode propoſed would operate to clog the freedom of enquiry, and the freedom of debate.

Mr, Ames, adverting to the ſpirit of the report, pointed out the peculiar ſituation of the two ſecretaries, and that they did not ſtand on the ſame ground with other perſons who are not ſo intimately implicated in the buſineſs. He alluded to the various objections which had been urged from precedent, from the fullneſs of the inveſtigation which the ſubject had undergone in the hands of the committee, and from the remark by Mr. Livermore, that ſufficient had already been done. To this laſt objection he particularly replied, by ſaying that the public wanted further ſatisfaction, and that the houſe could not juſtify themſelves to their conſtituents without a ſtricter and fuller inveſtigation, that the whole of the facts might be laid before them.

Mr. Madiſon ſaid, the mode now propoſed involved a dereliction of the only practicable mode of tranſacting public buſineſs; and that

however imperfect that mode might be, ſtill he believed, that it was the only one that had received the ſanction of experience and utility. He therefore hoped, that the reſolution would be rejected, and the mode already adopted perſevered in, and the neceſſary information called for in writing, from every perſon any ways intereſted or competent to give it.

Mr. W. Smith ſupported the reſolution. He ſhewed by the report itſelf, and from the reaſoning uſed by gentlemen in oppoſition to the reſolution, that the two ſecretaries were implicated in the cauſes of the failure of the expedition—from hence he inferred the juſtice and propriety of giving them an opportunity of exculpating themſelves.

Mr. Gerry expreſſed ſurprize at the apprehenſion which ſome gentlemen appear to entertain of the meaſure of introducing the heads of departments into the houſe; for his part he had no ſuch apprehenſions. The ſecretary will attend at the orders of the houſe, merely to give ſuch information as may be required, and not as members or miniſters, to influence and govern the determinations of the houſe.

Mr. Venable objected further to the reſolution—he urged the impropriety of any of the heads of departments coming forward, and attempting in any way to influence the deliberations of the legiſlature.

Mr. Lawrance replied to Mr. Venable; he obſerved that the gentleman appeared to miſtake the object of the reſolution; it was not contemplated that either of the ſecretaries ſhould appear on the floor of the houſe, to influence, in any degree, its decitions; they are to be called on merely for information.

Mr. Murray objected to the reſolution. The report, he obſerved, is made to the houſe—if in the courſe of its diſcuſſion any further light or information ſhould be deemed neceſſary, it may then be called for, and in that mode which ſhall appear moſt eligible—at preſent the queſtion appears to be premature. Mr. Murray added ſeveral other remarks, and then the queſtion being put, Mr. Williamſon's motion for ſtriking out was carried.

Wedneſday, November 14.

Sketch of the Debate on the motion for recommitting the Report.

Mr. Madiſon ſuggeſted that the moſt ſimple, moſt practicable and conſiſtent plan would be, to recommit the report of the Select Committee, and refer the preſent applications* to the Committee, to whom the report ſhall be re-committed—He therefore moved that the Committee of the whole ſhould be diſcharged from conſidering the report on the cauſes of the failure of the late expedition.—Mr. Smith (S. C.) obſerved that ſeveral objections ſtruck him in oppoſition to this motion. The Houſe muſt at ſome period ſaid he, meet this buſineſs; if it is recommitted, here will be an impropriety in referring it to the ſame Committee, if a new Committee is appointed they muſt begin the whole buſineſs de novo; and if their inveſtigation ſhould take up ſuch a length of time as that of the former committee the ſeſſion will be expended; and at the cloſe of it, the buſineſs will recur on the houſe, and the ſame diſcuſſion will be to be had, that is now propoſed—He hoped the houſe would therefore proceed in the conſideration of the report, aſſign two or three days in the week for the purpoſe, and continue the inveſtigation till the whole is finiſhed.

Mr. Giles replied, that he had no doubt that the vouchers on which the committee had founded the report would appear ſufficient to juſtify the deciſions that they had made. He ſaid, that he did not ſuppoſe that the applicants would adduce any new information—one of them had been called on, he attended the committee, and he ſuppoſed that he had furniſhed all the information he was in poſſeſſion of. He objected to a re-commitment, as one of the committee he was perfectly ſatisfied with the report; nor did he conceive there was any additional evidence to be produced, except it was of a recent date.

Mr. Ames ſaid, he perceived ſuch a diſinclination to go into the buſineſs as indicated a proper temper of mind in relation to the perſons ſuppoſed to be any ways intereſted in the ultimate deciſion of the houſe. He was oppoſed to a recommitment; as it would procraſtinate, inſtead of expediting the enquiry. He adverted to the report.—Facts are ſtated, the public have been left to draw the inferences, the committee have not explicitly criminated any body; but they have determined, in ſeveral inſtances, who is not to blame. What is the ſituation of thoſe who are implicated in the cauſes of the failure? Every citizen knows, that in conſequence of the iſſue of the expedition, clamours againſt the war department, in reſpect to Indian affairs, have rung through the continent. Should public officers, who have been placed in ſituations of ſuch importance be ſilent, and ſubmit calmly to ſuch imputations, they would be unworthy of public confidence—unworthy to breathe the vital air. They now apply for an opportunity to be heard in their own vindication. Shall they be ſent to a committee-room, and make their defence againſt the allegations brought forward to their diſadvantage, which have been publiſhed to the world, in the hearing of perhaps ten or a dozen perſons only? He hoped not—he thought juſtice to them, and to the public required, that they ſhould be allowed to make their defence in the face of the world. Will not precluding them look like a wiſh to ſmother all further enquiry into the buſineſs?

Mr. Baldwin was in favour of recommitting, he ſaid it was the moſt eligible mode, and was conſonant to the practice of the houſe.

Mr. Madiſon remarked that it had been ſaid, a diſpoſition was diſcovered to ſmother the enquiry; in reply he obſerved, that if he wiſhed to prevent a thorough inveſtigation, he ſhould be in favour of the whole buſineſs being undertaken by the houſe, becauſe, he obſerved, that if a ſelect committee of a few members took ſeven weeks to form an incomplete report, it muſt appear evident, that ſo large a body as this houſe, could never get through the buſineſs. He further obſerved, that the ſame reaſon exiſted for referring the reſidue of the evidence to a ſelect committee as induced the meaſure in the firſt inſtance.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he was at firſt in favour of a recommitment; but on further conſideration he was convinced the houſe would be able to get through the buſineſs in a ſhorter time than a ſelect committee. He added ſeveral other reaſons which induced him to be in favour of the houſe proceeding with the report.

Mr. Gerry ſaid it appeared to him that the only queſtion ſeemed to be, whether the houſe or the ſelect committee ſhall eſtabliſh the facts? If theſe facts are eſtabliſhed by the committee would it give equal ſatisfaction as if they were eſtabliſhed by the houſe? He conceived it would not; but ſhould the reſult be a conviction on the part of the houſe, that ſome of the officers are culpable, will the houſe reſt an impeachment on the report of the committee? He conceived the houſe ought to found their deciſions on facts aſcertained by themſelves. It has been ſaid there is no difference between the houſe and the committee: If this is the caſe, does it not imply a cenſure by the houſe on certain characters? He thought it did. It therefore becomes the houſe to diſcuſs the report that it may be determined on what footing it ſtands. If, in the caſe of a conteſted election the houſe revolted from the idea of ſubmitting their judgment to facts ſubſtantiated by a committee, the caſe before us is of unſpeakably greater magnitude, for theſe and ſeveral other reaſons he hoped the report would not be recommitted,

Mr. Williamſon was in favour of the motion for recommitting; he ſupported his opinion by the uniform practice of the houſe, which in every caſe where new evidence was adduced, always provided that the new evidence ſhould be examined by the ſame committee, who had originally brought in the report. He ſaid if this mode was departed from, we ſhould find no committee would bring forward a ſtate of facts in future. He thought it was not treating the committee with proper candor to decide on their report in its preſent ſituation.

Mr. Sylveſter obſerved, that the reſolution of the houſe at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, that they would take up the buſineſs early in the preſent ſeſſion, precluded a recommitment—he was therefore oppoſed to the motion.

Mr. Boudinot was in favour of a recommitment, he ſaid, if there is new evidence to be brought forward, the houſe ought to wait till that is received and reported at the Clerk's table; and this he conceived ought to be done in the uſual way, by a ſelect committee; till the whole teſtimony is completed it appeared to him the houſe was not prepared to take one ſtep in the buſineſs.

Mr. Madiſon replied to Mr. Gerry's alluſion to the caſe of the conteſted election. He enquired of him whether the houſe itſelf went into an inveſtigation of facts in the firſt inſtance? He believed he would not ſay that they did. With reſpect to the memorials, he enquired, whether, if they had been preſented at the time of the inveſtigation of the ſubject by the ſelect committee, they would not have been referred to the committee; if they would then have been thus referred, the ſame reaſon exiſts for referring them to a ſelect committee at the preſent time.

Mr. Lawrance was of opinion, that a re-commitment would tend to a ſaving of time; the committee will not be obliged to go over the ſame ground again that has already been explored—all they will be obliged to do is, to inveſtigate the new teſtimony which will be adduced. He hoped therefore, that the motion would prevail.

Mr. Giles ſaid, that the proceedings of the committee were public, and that the ſecretaries could have attended all the time, had they ſeen proper—They attended but once, and then appeared extremely anxious to get away, to attend to their offices. The committee would have been extremely glad to have had thoſe gentlemen preſent oftener, and to receive all the information they could give—and ſuppoſed they had done it.

Mr. Gerry replied to Mr. Madiſon; he ſaid, if gentlemen would recur to the proceedings of the houſe on the conteſted election, they will find, that the houſe expreſsly reſerved to itſelf the rights of ſubſtantiating the facts, which ſhould appear from an examination of the depoſitions, taken in conformity to the reſolutions of the houſe; and here he adverted to the mode pointed out by the houſe in taking thoſe depoſitions. The adverſe party was to be ſummoned to attend to the taking them; but in this report it appears, that exparte evidence has been admitted as the foundation on which ſome of the deciſions have been made.

Mr. Murray ſupported the motion for a recommitment. He obſerved, that the buſineſs in its preſent ſtate was ſo incomplete, that he could not ſee how the houſe could proceed upon it. One part of the evidence only is finiſhed, and the report is made on that evidence. Now, we are told, new teſtimony is offered; let the whole be brought into view at once, and then the houſe will be in a ſituation to judge.

Mr. Page was in favor of a further commitment of the buſineſs; but whether to the committee who made the report, or to a new committee, he ſhould not take upon him to ſay. With reſpect to the admiſſion of any head of a department to the bar of this houſe, except in caſe of an impeachment, he would never conſent to it. It would be a precedent of a moſt dangerous nature, tending to a deſtruction of all freedom of enquiry by committees.

Mr. Findley obſerved, that the committee wiſhed that Mr. Hodgdon ſhould have been preſent, but he did not make his appearance; the committee therefore proceeded on the teſtimony they had, and as there is now new evidence brought forward, he thought it was proper that the report ſhould be recommitted. As one of the committee he ſhould have no objection to ſuch alterations as might appear proper on further and more compleat inveſtigation of the buſineſs.

Mr. Steele called for the reading of a clauſe in the memorial of the Secretary of War, which ſtates that the committee had drawn concluſions from exparte evidence. This being read, Mr. Steele remarked on the want of candor towards the committee, which had been ſhewn by ſome of the members in the courſe of their obſervations. He then adverted to the above clauſe reſpecting exparte evidence, and obſerved that with reſpect to the Secretary of War, it was not true that the committee had proceeded on exparte evidence; that officer ſaid he, was notified of the meetings of the committee, he attended thoſe meetings, he furniſhed the committee with papers and documents, &c. and further he was requeſted to detain officers in town whoſe teſtimony was neceſſary in the buſineſs, and that he complained of ſome of thoſe officers being detained by the delays of the committee from the recruiting ſervice. With reſpect to M. Hodgdon, the ſame cannot be ſaid, as he was not then in the country.

Mr. Steele then concluded by ſome additional remarks on the indelicacy manifeſted by ſome gentlemen in their treatment of the committee, and obſerved that he did not apply it to himſelf perſonally, but as it reſpected the Committee at large he thought proper to expreſs the contempt which he conceived it merited.

Mr. Dayton replied to Mr. Steele, he repeated the ſubſtance of his original remarks on the report, and added that in the courſe of the diſcuſſion he ſhould attempt to ſhew that the deductions made in ſeveral parts of the report were falſe.

Mr. Dayton added, that whatever the gentleman laſt ſpeaking might ſay—as one of the committee who ſigned the report, he was certainly implicated in whatever cenſure it merited.

The queſtion for a recommitment was agreed to, 30 to 22.

Wedneſday, November 14.

Mr. Grove, from North-Carolina, took his ſeat this day.

Mr. White moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian Tribes.—Agreed to, and meſſrs. White, Clark and Williamſon, were appointed.

Mr. Orr preſented the petition of ——— praying compenſation for public ſervices: read and laid on the table.

Mr. Muhlenberg preſented the petition of Griffin Jones, praying compenſation for a quantity of leather ſupplied the public: referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Dayton preſented the joint petition of a number of Canadian refugees: referred to meſſ. Dayton, Bourne, (R. I.) and Murray.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips and veſſels.

The petition of James Dunbar was read, and, on motion, referred to meſſ. Tucker, Aſhe and White.

Mr. Fitzſimons was added to the committee on the petition of James Warrington.

A communication was read from the ſecretary of the treaſury ſtating an eſtimate of the appropriations requiſite for the ſupport of government for the year 1793.

Mr. Murray's motion for the appointment of a committee to take into conſideration that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which relates to the tranſmiſſion of newſpapers, and whether any, and what alterations may be neceſſary in the law for regulating the Poſt-Office—was referred to meſſrs. Murray, Baldwin, Gilman, Ames, and Barnwell.

Mr. Lee preſented the petition of Patrick Dougherty and —— Bowles, praying compenſation for damage ſuſtained in their property during the late war: read and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petition of Mrs. Bond, widow of the Colonel Bond, who died while in the ſervice of the United States during the late war: laid on the table.

The following letter from the Secretary of War, was preſented and read:

War Department, Nov. 14, 1792.

SIR,

After the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, I ſaw with much concern the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the cauſes of the failure of the expedition under Major Gen. St. Clair, of the 8th of May, 1792, which having been preſented to the houſe in the laſt moments of the ſeſſion, was ordered to be printed and has ſince circulated in the public newſpapers throughout the United States, containing ſuggeſtions moſt of them founded upon ex parte inveſtigation, which have been underſtood in a ſenſe very injurious to my reputation.

Learning that the preſent day was appointed for taking into conſideration the above-mentioned report—I have waited with anxious expectation for ſome act of the houſe enabling me to attend the progreſs of the examination upon which they are about to enter, for the purpoſe of furniſhing ſuch information and explanations as might conduce to a right underſtanding of facts, in which I am ſo materially implicated—The failure of a propoſition which I am informed was made to the houſe with that view, has added to my ſolicitude and regret.

Thus ſituated, I feel myſelf called upon to aſk of the juſtice of the houſe that ſome mode may be deviſed, by which it will be put into my power to be preſent during the courſe of the intended inquiry, as well to hear the evidence on which the ſeveral allegations contained in the report are founded, as to offer the information and explanations to which I have alluded.

To this ſtep I am impelled by a perſuaſion that an accurate and ſatisfactory inveſtigation cannot otherwiſe be had with equal advantage—if at all. And my entire reliance upon the equity and impartiality of the houſe will not permit a doubt to exiſt on my part, that ſuch an inveſtigation will be excluſively the object of their deſire and purſuit.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With the higheſt reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) H. KNOX.

The Speaker of the honorable the
Houſe of Repreſentatives of the
United States.

A letter to the ſame purport from Major Hodgdon, quarter-maſter-general of the late army, was preſented.

Theſe being read, a motion was made to refer them to the committee of the whole houſe.

This motion was ſuperceded by a motion made by Mr. Madiſon, to diſcharge the committee of the whole from the conſideration of the report of the ſelect committee, and that the ſame, with the documents relative thereto, including the memorials of the Secretary of War and Mr. Samuel Hodgdon, be recommitted to the ſame committee.

This motion after a long debate was carried in the affirmative.

A motion for an addition to the committee was put and negatived.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, November 15.

Mr. Sedgwick took his ſeat this day.

The bill reported yeſterday, providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels, was read the firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

A letter was read from the Secretary of War, conveying information reſpecting Indian affairs in the ſouthern quarter, communicated purſuant to orders from the Preſident of the United States. This information was communicated in a letter from James Seagrove, agent for the United States to the Creek nation. The reading of this letter, which encloſed one from Mr. M'Gillivray, was begun, but, without being finiſhed, was laid on the table.

Mr. Lee moved that the petition of Henry Bowes ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury. This petition was for compenſation for loſſes ſuſtained during the late war. The motion was objected to;—this occaſioned the calling for the reading of the proceedings of Congreſs relative to applications of this nature; and the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury at the laſt ſeſſion, on petitions of a ſimilar deſcription with that now under conſideration. Theſe being read,

The motion for referring the petition to the Secretary, after ſome converſation, was negatived.

Mr. Lee then moved that the documents accompanying the petition ſhould be read: They were read accordingly. A motion was then made for referring the petition to a ſelect committee—which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Orr, the petition of Richard Chinworth was referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſ. Hartley, Greenup & Gordon.

The petition of Gifford Dally, door-keeper to the houſe, praying compenſation for extra ſervices, was read and laid on the table.

The reading of the confidential papers being reſumed, the galleries were ſhut.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.

After reading the journal of yeſterday's proceedings, a motion being made to reſume the reading of the private papers, the galleries were cloſed.—It was ſuppoſed the reading would be finiſhed this day.

To the Public.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his cuſtomers in particular, that he has entered into partnerſhip with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing buſineſs in the Engliſh and German languages is now carried on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The German Newſpaper will be publiſhed by them, as uſual, on Tueſdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1792.

* Letters of the ſecretary of war and quarter-maſter general.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 17.

ANSWER

To the Charge of the CHIEF JUSTICE, *delivered to the Grand Jury of the City and County of Philadelphia on Tuesday last week.*

THE Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia, beg leave to return their thanks to the honorable Chief Juſtice, for the charge delivered to them at the opening of the preſent ſeſſions of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery; and do ſincerely participate in the pain expreſſed by your honor on account of the late illegal combination among ſome of our weſtern brethren, to oppoſe the law of the United States for raiſing a revenue on diſtilled ſpirits. It is matter of great concern to us, that an event ſo prejudicial to the public happineſs, and ſo inconſiſtent with an enlightened attachment to liberty and law, ſhould have occurred in a ſtate of which we are citizens, and which is ſo deeply intereſted by its internal and local circumſtances ſteadily to maintain public order.—Amidſt theſe painful ſenſations, however, we beg leave to aſſure the honorable court, that we have not failed to exerciſe our vigilance and zeal in making diligent enquiry of all ſuch offences as may have been committed within our juriſdiction; and are happy to aſſure you that we have found none of the nature referred to in the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States; whoſe upright and mild, but efficient adminiſtration of our excellent conſtitution and laws, we will ever ſtrenuouſly ſupport, both in our public and private capacities. We beg leave to requeſt a copy of that part of your charge which relates to the Preſident's proclamation for publication, being fully impreſſed that the ſentiments contained in it, will meet the entire approbation of every good citizen.

In behalf of the Grand Jury
unanimouſly,
(Signed) JOHN BARRY, Foreman.

Hon. *Thos.* M'*Kean*, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of Pennſylvania.

The proceedings of the National Aſſembly and the Community of Paris, at the ſame time that they diſplay great enthuſiaſm, exhibit ſuch ſtrong ſymptoms of apprehenſion as muſt create diſmay and alarm in the other parts of France, and increaſe the confidence of the enemy. Their decrees bear the moſt evident marks of precipitancy and want of ſyſtem, and ſeem to ariſe on the ſpur of the occaſion, without previous arrangement or foreſight. To oppoſe, with effect, ſo powerful a confederacy, as that which now invades France, there ſhould be a well organized ſyſtem of defence, an energetic executive power, and a numerous and well diſciplined army, acting under one head, and well ſupplied with arms, ammunition, clothing, forage, tents and other military apparatus. Patriotiſm is a good thing, but it cannot prevail without theſe eſſentials. *Mail.*

According to a late writer, the following hiſtorical ſcrap contains an account of the origin of Theatrical exhibitions:

"*Andronicus, Livy*'s ſlave, was a native of *Greece*, whoſe genius and learning not only procured him his liberty, and made him *Tutor* to his maſter's children, but raiſed him afterwards to be the *favorite* of the *Roman* people; for ſo delighted were they with his performance on the ſtage, and ſo charmed with a ſolemn Hymn of his compoſition, which the ſudden turn of the *ſecond Punic* war made them ſtrongly believe *the* GODS *had heard*, that they aſſigned to him a porch of the Temple of *Pallas* on the *Aventine* hill, where he might repreſent his own plays, and where his ſcholars and admirers might *erect ſtatues* in honor of the Poet. Yet his pieces muſt either have been wonderous *ſimple*; or he muſt have aſſumed many different characters in their recital; ſince he himſelf was for ſome time the ſole actor, aſſiſted only by the muſic of a flute. The progreſs from this extreme ſimplicity to the vaſt pomp of both the ancient and modern theatre, deſerves our attention.

"The *Romans* having got their firſt taſte of the ſtage, grew ſo fond of *Andronicus* and of his plays, that they perſecuted him with perpetual acting; and recalled him ſo often to ſing his own compoſitions, that at length *his voice broke*, and he was forced to beg leave to introduce a youth, who ſhould ſtand before the muſician, and ſing the *recitative* part for his relief. When this was granted, it was obſerved, that the *poet* (that is, the *player*) performed the piece with more ſpirit, and repreſented the paſſions with a more lively geſture than formerly, as he was not now obliged *conſtantly* to ſtrain his voice; and from thence the cuſtom of having *one to hear a part*, and *ſing* to the players, was firſt introduced, and nothing but the *Dialogue* was left to be ſpoke by the chief actor."

From Woodfall's London Diary.

Refutation of M. de Septeuil of a paragraph to the following effect, publiſhed in French in the Moniteur the firſt of this Month, and afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh, and inſerted in ſeveral newſpapers of the 6th.

"*M.* ———, *Agent to the committee of ſafety, ordered to arreſt M. de Septeuil, firſt Valet de Chambre of Lewis the XVIth, has at length diſcovered, after very ſtrict ſearch, the regiſters and port folios of the civil liſt, in the latter whereof were found receipts for conſiderable ſums, ſent to M. D'Artois, Monſieur La Fayette et Bouille. The receipts of the laſt, amount, it is ſaid, to five millions.*"

Tranſlated from the French.

John Baptiſt Tourteau de Septeuil, firſt Valet de Chambre of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and treaſurer general of his civil liſt, uſually reſiding at Paris and now in this city of London, where he arrived the 26th of the month of Auguſt laſt, maketh oath and ſaith, that he never had it in charge from his ſaid majeſty to pay or ſend, and that he never did pay or ſend any ſum to the two Princes the King's Brothers, nor to Meſſrs. de Bouille and La Fayette, and therefore if any one pretends to have found among the Deponents papers any receipts in his name, either of the two Princes, or of the ſaid Meſſrs. La Fayette and de Bouille, ſuch receipts ought only to be regarded as forged and calumnious.

Signed,
J. B. Tourteau de Septeuil.

Sworn at the Manſion Houſe,
London, the 7th Sept. 1792.
Before me,
J. Hopkins, Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.

The building for the academy at Canonſburgh is now finiſhed, and the inſtitution under good regulations. The grammar ſchool is taught by Mr. Johnſon, and the Engliſh, Euclid's elements of Geometry, Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, with the latter's application to aſtronomy, navigation, ſurveying, menſuration, guaging, dialing, comic ſections, algebra and book-keeping, by Mr. Miller, both well known for their attention and abilities. Boarding in the neighbourhood to be had, at good houſes, at the low price of ten pounds payable principally in produce. The ſituation is healthy, near the centre of Waſhington county; the fund raiſed by the Preſbytery, and to be applied for the ſupport of a certain number of ſcholars annually, is directed by the Synod of the diſtrict to be appropriated to this academy. It is hoped the public will regard with a favorable eye this inſtitution, and give it all the encouragement that it may deſerve.

Nov. 2, 1792.

The Printers in the different ſtates will pleaſe inſert the above in their newſpapers.

At a General Meeting of the Subſcribers to the UNIVERSAL TONTINE, held by adjournment at the State-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, November 12, 1792.

The Committee appointed at the laſt Meeting, REPORTED,

THAT, in their opinion, it will be for the intereſt of the concerned, to change the Univerſal Tontine into a *general Inſurance Company*—and ſubmitted a plan for that purpoſe to the conſideration of the meeting. The plan having been read, it was

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation be, and it is hereby changed from its original objects, and converted into a Society to be called *The Inſurance Company of North-America.*

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Secretary of the late Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation procure one hundred copies of the aforeſaid plan, to be printed for the uſe of the Subſcribers, and that the ſaid plan be further conſidered at the next meeting.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any of the original Subſcribers to the Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation, his, her, or their aſſignee or aſſignees, ſhall not, on or before the twelfth day of December next, become Subſcribers to the *Inſurance Company of North-America*, ſuch Subſcriber, or his, her, or their aſſignee or aſſignees, ſhall receive from the Agents of the Univerſal Tontine Aſſociation, the depoſit monies paid for his, her, or their ſhares reſpectively, together with the proportion of intereſt, or profits, if any, accrued on the capital, deducting therefrom their proportion of the expences incurred.

Adjourned, to meet at the State-Houſe in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 19th inſt. at 10 o'clock, A. M

Extract from the Minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'y.*

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The piety or enterprize of individuals has preſented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in ſome editions it has been highly embelliſhed with ſuperb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which neceſſarily encreaſed the ſize; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffuſed the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchaſe eaſy to every claſs.

Without wiſhing in the ſmalleſt degree to leſſen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in poſſeſſion of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taſte and judgment have expreſſed a wiſh for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There ſtill appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, ſuperior in ſize and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the Engliſh language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumſtances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native ſimplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God ſaid, d Let there be light: and there was light.

With reſpectful ſubmiſſion to the judgment and candour of the public, the following propoſals are offered:

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☞ Subſcriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publiſhers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-ſtreet, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-ſtreet; and by all the Bookſellers: in Charleſton, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Iſaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinſon; Salem, by Thomas Cuſhing; Boſton, by David Weſt, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Reſpectfully ſubmits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

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V. Subſcribers who diſapprove of the work, on the publication of the three firſt numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and ſhall have their money repaid.

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It is an old obſervation, that "there is not a ſon or daughter of Adam, but has ſome concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this ſcience is indiſpenſable towards the ſtudy of hiſtory with advantage or ſatisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot diſcourſe on the moſt common newſpaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With reſpect to the preſent plan, let it ſuffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the beſt in the Engliſh language; however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reaſons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects ſupplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to ſuperintend this undertaking, and to avail themſelves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the moſt complete edition extant.

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Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (19wtf)

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May 9. (t.f.)

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